

## Police called twice

# Security in Union is intensified

by Malcolm Guy

The Students' Union building now has two full-time security guards on duty all day, and since last week they have called the police in twice to remove people they considered undesirable.

Formerly, the only security provided in the building was by one guard, Robert Rougeau, who worked 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. He has now been joined by Norman Monpetit.

Rougeau said that the Students' Council executive extended his working hours and provided an extra guard so that "new, more rigorous security measures" could be put into effect.

The decision to strengthen the security force was made by Students' Society President Paul Drager and External Vice-President Earle Taylor last December.

Taylor said they wanted to bring "this directive up before the entire executive committee, but (former internal vice-president) Mark Bernier was not around, and there was no finance director; consequently, the final decision was primarily mine."

They sent the decision to Frank Costi, the building manager, and to Rougeau in early January, in a letter signed by Taylor.

The letter reads in part that "any non-member of the McGill Students' Society who is suspected of or reported to have committed any form of personal assault against any other individual in the Union building will be immediately told to vacate the premises without being given a 'second chance'."

The letter continued: "You shall take whatever steps necessary to insure his removal from the building."

The security guards have called the police into the Union twice in the past week to remove non-students; guards themselves are not



Daily photo by Jacques Belisle

Norman Monpetit and Robert Rougeau: they stand on guard

allowed to remove anyone.

On Tuesday, January 22, the police removed two men who were suspected of pushing drugs. A fight ensued, and one of the men now faces charges.

The next day, eight policemen entered the Union, looking for "somebody." After a long search they caught him on the third floor, and escorted him outside.

The number of police that arrived seemed to be a surprise to everybody. Frank Costi said no

one told him the police were in the building, adding, "I couldn't believe my eyes when the eight cops knocked on my door."

The police also entered the office of the Black Students' Union, disturbing a meeting. They had their guns drawn when they went to Radio McGill, where Setter was supposedly hiding.

Costi said that the new policy on internal security is completely unnecessary and that he had nothing to do with arranging it.



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3 CENTS

## Israel knocked for colonialism

by David Ress

Indignation and pride were the keynotes of speeches last night on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The indignation was for the "colonialism and racism" of the Israeli state, the pride was for the tenacious struggle of the Palestinians against that "colonial relationship."

The speakers were Fayeze Sayegh, the Kuwaiti ambassador to the U.N., and Sheila Ryan, a free-lance journalist specializing in the Palestinian liberation movement. The two spoke to about 130 people at Sir George Williams University.

Ryan said that radicals and those of democratic sentiment should support the PLO in its efforts to establish a Palestinian nation. Calling Israel a "bastion of imperialism in the Middle East," which has served, at various times, in the colonialist designs of both Great Britain and the United States, she equated the plight of the North American Indians and the Aborigines of Australia to that of the Palestine Arabs.

Ryan characterized Israel as "basically imperialist and inherently racist," adding that Israel's aim in acquiring the occupied Arab lands was to get a cheap labour pool of Palestinian Arabs and a large consumer market.

Sayegh's theme was pride, pride in the dedication of the Palestinian people to their cause, pride in the fight "against the colonial system,

— against a racism, that is the quintessence of Zionism," and pride in the fight for a unified, pluralistic, secular Palestine, "a state of human beings, not of Jews or Arabs, who find a common humanity greater than that which separates them."

Sayegh predicted that no lasting peace will be possible unless Israel recognizes the right of the Palestinians to their homeland. The new troop disengagement agreement in the Middle East, he said, is only a first step towards recognizing that right.

Describing Zionism as the enemy of the Palestinians, Sayegh indicated that British interest in establishing a Jewish state early in this century had really been an interest in containing other European nations' designs on Syria and Palestine after the end of the Turkish regime. He noted Cecil Rhodes' approval of Herzl's colonial scheme and the long-held concept of the Jews as a "civilizing," or western force in the region.

A member of the audience said many Jews are non-Zionists, and Sayegh replied that the Arabs, and especially the Palestinians, were not anti-Semitic, but anti-Zionist.

He said that when Jews had immigrated to Palestine before World War I, they lived in harmony with the Palestinians and that only with the advent of Zionist immigration did conflict arise—because of the "inherent racism" of Zionism.

## Israeli veterans call war a shock

by Getz Obstfeld

The Middle East war last year was a "total shock" militarily and emotionally to the Israeli people, two McGill faculty members who fought in the Middle East last October said last night to an informal gathering at Hillel House.

Gad Eilam, of the physics department, was a tank commander in the October war. Shimon Levi, a member of the Jewish studies department, also fought in the war. The two are originally from Israel.

Levi said that as a result of the "complete surprise" of the war, the Israeli youth are losing

confidence in the ability of the older Eastern Europeans, like Golda Meir, to run the government. Instead, they are looking towards the younger generation of Israeli-born politicians.

"They feel there is a breach of credibility in the leaders of the government. Unfortunately, the younger politicians are represented by the Likud, the right-wing party."

The Israelis feel that the state should not have allowed itself to be surprised, said Levi, adding that he thinks "Golda Meir and Moshe Dayan should resign their posts

immediately and take responsibility for the lack of military awareness that claimed the lives of 25,000 to 30,000 boys, whether or not they are to blame."

The mood of the country was bitter and angry towards the Arabs at first, said the speakers, but afterwards changed to frustration over the apparent endlessness of the conflict. In fact, Levi said, the only Israeli song of the war to become popular reflects that despairing mood. The refrain of the song is: "If only there could be peace, a voice begs, if only there could be peace."

The war also changed the way

the Israelis felt about themselves and their capabilities, the speakers said.

"We were the guys who made the tricks" of war, said Eilam, who "made the world believe that we only could win, not lose. We even had the Arabs incredulous that they could surprise us as they did."

The effect of the war on the kibbutzim was also assessed.

Although only 3 per cent of the people live on the kibbutzim they constitute 30 to 50 per cent of the armed forces, usually on the front lines, Levi said.

One of the students who left McGill to work in Israel on a kibbutz during the war said at the gathering last night that people became very desperate, wondering whether life replete with constant warfare, or the fear of warfare was worth living.

Eilam said that at least on a kibbutz, there was "the consolation of togetherness in suffering."

A quotation from Golda Meir in the movie that preceded the discussion neatly summed up the mood of the gathering. "Israel is a country that hates war, but to exist it must wage war."



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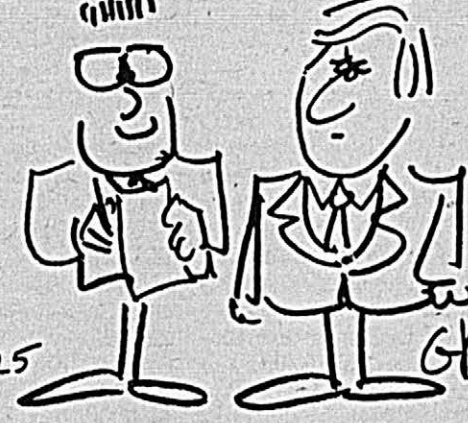
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## comment

# British crisis is result of Tory policies

by Craig Toomey

These are dark days for Britain's privileged few. Relations between worker and ruler in a nation already sharply divided by class have rarely been so strained. Whether it is in a candle-lit factory in Birmingham or a coal mine in Yorkshire, discontent is widespread over the actions of Prime Minister Heath and the big business interests he represents. Tension is mounting everywhere... and the future does not look bright.

The crisis gripping Britain has clearly resulted from the unpopular and grossly miscalculated economic and political policies of the Tory government. These policies were introduced without consulting Britain's labour unions and have meant a severe cut in the living standards of working people in the country. In its efforts to resolve the economic, energy, and industrial relations problems facing Britain over the past few years, the government has alienated the mass of the population and thrust the country into its worst crisis since the war.

### Repressive economic measures

Heath's most damaging economic policies in the past year were the Industrial Relations Act, the freeze, Phase Two, and Phase Three. These unpopular measures greatly increased antipathy between Britain's immensely powerful unions and the state, making collective bargaining between the two almost impossible.

This antipathy is at the heart of

the present coal miners' dispute. Talks between the government and the Trades Union Congress (TUC), representing 10 million workers, have so far failed to end the month-long slowdown by the 260,000 coal miners, leaving the miners with no other choice but to strike to obtain reasonable wage increases.

By easing his so-called anti-inflationary measures, which have frozen wages without stabilizing prices, Heath could avoid a potentially disastrous strike. He would, after all, merely be restoring the miners' relative earning position (i.e., raising their wages in relation to comparable workers), which was considered a justified measure by the Wilberforce committee, set up to resolve the coal miners' strike of two years ago.

### Miners as scapegoats

Instead, Heath has declared a state of emergency in the nation and has instituted a three-day work week in an overt effort to blame the nation's problems solely on the miners.

These drastic measures were made despite indications that Britain had enough energy reserves (because of an unusually mild winter) to easily avoid such measures. Only last week, Heath hinted that he may return the country to a four-day or even five-day work week again. This backtracking shows that Heath's sudden restrictions were not economically necessary, but, rather, were used to try to turn public opinion against the miners and any

other workers who dare threaten business interests.

Other members of the government, like Lord Chancellor Hailsham, have made emotional appeals to the British public for a return to "patriotism, loyalty, public spirit and civic virtue" in the face of the present crisis. Clearly, such appeals by members of the upper class are attempts to obscure the real issues and protect upper-class interests.

In defence of his so-called anti-inflationary measures, of which the Phase Three curbs on wage-increases are the last stage, Heath has also accused many left-wing members of the TUC of trying to bring the nation to ruin by winning pay raises for the miners above the Phase Three guidelines and thus opening the way for a flurry of wage demands by all workers. Calling them "irresponsible communists," he has so far remained firm in his defence of big business interests.

The coal miners have also remained firm, however, and a head-on collision between the two parties may result. If the miners' dispute of 1971 is any indication, the miners will come out on top in such a conflict.

The short-term solution to some of the problems facing Britain undoubtedly lies with the party that wins the national elections that will probably be held soon. The Conservatives are expected to win after an unprecedented dirty campaign.

But the mass of the British public are already totally disillusioned with both the Conservative

and the Labour parties. It will be difficult—perhaps impossible—for the winning party to gain popular support and trust again.

### Change of direction

The first step for a new government to take would be to drop the whole apparatus of the Industrial Relations Act, with the Phase Three wage curbs. This structure should be replaced with something like voluntary collective bargaining within a context agreeable not only to TUC leaders, who are also in hot water with those they are supposed to represent for not being firm enough, but with the workers themselves.

Changes will have to be made in the allocation of the national budget, so that the worst off in the society will be dealt with more fairly and so that a heavier burden will be placed on those who can best bear it.

At the moment, 7 per cent of the population own 84 per cent of Britain's private wealth, and more than 10 million people live close to the poverty line (2 million under it, 4,600,000 on it, and 4 million just above it).

A new government would also have to manage the economy better. The profits from a rapidly growing economy between 1972 and mid-1973 were invested too much in property or overseas. Too little was put into the productive industry, resulting in increasing inflation, prices, interest rates, and the worst trade deficit in 20 years.

This situation ultimately forced

the Heath government to reduce the growth target from 5 per cent to 3½ per cent, cut public spending, increase interest rates, and initiate an over-all policy of deflation.

Any new government would also have to introduce rapid and effective measures to offset the fuel crisis. These steps must include curtailing the unaccountable power of multinational oil companies and rationing of scarce resources. At the same time, the population will have to be consulted and informed about any measures that are taken.

So far, the working class in Britain has been the worst hit by a crisis that was brought about by an incompetent government. But it is clear that the long-term losers will be those in a privileged position in British society. Recent events have brought the mass of the population together to resist the government and those it serves. Despite efforts by members in the upper echelons to turn other workers against the coal miners, support for the miners has remained strong.

Both the government and those holding economic and political power in Britain have a lesson to learn from the present situation: that in the future they will have to consult, and respect the wishes of, the working class.

The power of the privileged few has indeed been diminished by today's crisis, and it will undoubtedly continue to do so until Britain is a more just and egalitarian society.



# letters

**No excuse for doing research to satisfy American aggression**  
To the editor:

May I first commend Ms. Mandell and the Daily staff for the article in Tuesday's Daily concerning the Industrial Research McGill's newsletter of last term.

I believe it is generally taken for granted by members of the university community who are in any way politically aware that war-connected research goes on constantly in our hallowed halls, but it is only rarely that it surfaces to provide occasion for comment. Having spent four years at the University of Guelph, where there is a chemical and biological warfare laboratory busily working "underground" behind an innocent disguise, I feel it is about time I personally stopped playing Ost-rich.

It can be argued, legitimately, that perhaps universities are the best place for such research to be done, not on the basis that they have the best possible facilities or any such nonsense, but rather because that is the only place where this research is likely to encounter criticism. For that reason, I would advocate that the Industrial Research Centre continue to function so that the academic community can serve as its conscience.

It is all too easy for professors and graduate students who are in need of research funds to justify this type of research. It is also possible that some of it may be justified and necessary, simply because man is such an aggressive creature. But, there is no excuse for Canadian academics to actively engage in research to satisfy the national aggression of the United States.

Surely to God, there are enough adequately equipped universities in the United States to do any research required by the United States air force. Why, then, do they offer research funds to Canadian universities?

Is it perhaps because the American people do not wish to have such research continued in their country and would respond adversely to the air force's offer of research funds to their own universities? If this is so, then should the Canadian public not support this feeling by refusing to allow the research to be done by our universities?

As Professor Theall has already pointed out before Senate, there is a very serious question of "the ethics of research" involved in this question. I learned in first year, as every student does, that the doctrine of infallibility does not extend to professors. Nobody can blame them for being tempted by such an offer, especially since there is not exactly a plethora of funds available to them in Canada.

But I earnestly hope that the professors and graduate students of McGill University will prefer their impeccable state to moral bankruptcy.

How could any researcher maintain his or her self-respect knowing that his "original contribution to the body of scientific knowledge" is to be employed to effect crimes against the bodies of his fellow human beings? How must those men have felt who invented dynamite or discovered the process that allowed the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki?

Researchers may argue that their own research is only one small part of an over-all process and that their contribution cannot directly cause any hardship to others, but they cannot pretend to be unaware that the result will be used as an instrument of death. Is that to be the result of all their years of study?



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Advertising manager: Irina Loewy

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As I have already said, nobody can blame these people for being tempted by such an offer, but they certainly can, and will, be blamed for yielding to the temptation. By agreeing to do war-related research for the United States, they are implying the tacit agreement of the Canadian people, and of the McGill community in particular, with the aggressive foreign policy of that nation; and that is something that neither group would allow to pass unnoticed.

I would strongly urge them, therefore, to engage in some considerable soul-searching before accepting funds from the United States air force, and I would hope that, along with Senate, the faculties whose professors and graduate students could possibly engage in this research would publicly clarify their position concerning the ethics of research.

Name withheld

## Nostalgic checkmate

To the editor:

Thank you for your humorous piece on the inability of the Students' Society to finance sending the McGill Chess Team to compete in the Pan-American Championships in Atlanta.

This brought back happy memories of my own dealings with Council in the good old 1960s — having the Chess Club budget for stationery debated for 15 minutes by the full Council, being told repeatedly to send four players to Queen's to compete in a team tournament requiring eight-player teams, and watching the Debating Union receive the necessary funds to send a team to (as I recall)

Hawaii, with the only debate being on a motion to wish them luck.

The Chess Club was by no means the only club to be dealt with in an arbitrary and unfair manner; but in view of its incredibly good record in competition over the years (including winning the Pan-American Championship), it must certainly be one of the most striking cases.

But enough nostalgia; I am pleased to see that the situation has now improved to the point that the Daily can print satire on the subject. Now how about a funny article on the Daily's own funding?

R.B. Leckie

## Police were called on Council authority

To the editor:

In the past few weeks, many students have criticized the Students' Society executive for calling the Montreal police into the Union. It had been claimed that this is the first step towards a police state with curtailment of personal freedoms, such as the right of free speech and the right of assembly.

In reply to the criticism, I would like to explain the Council's decision to allow the police to enter the Union. On November 21, 1973 (before any violence had occurred), Frank Costi presented this letter to the Council:

TO: McGill Student Movement, Afro-Asian Latin American Progressive Study Movement and all other groups

This is to notify you that no demonstration of any kind shall take place in the McGill

University Centre unless duly authorized by myself, as building manager of the said centre.

I feel that these demonstrations constitute a hazard incurring physical injury to other students, who also have the right to use this building in a peaceful way.

If a non-authorized demonstration takes place in this building, I will have the right, given to me by the Students' Council, to call the proper authorities to have you rejected from the building whether you are a student or not.

Signed: Frank Costi  
building manager

"Your" representatives, which "you democratically elected," overwhelmingly accepted and ratified Mr. Costi's letter, thus granting him the authority to call the city police should it become necessary during any unauthorized demonstration in the Union building.

The following day, a fight took place in the Union and the police were called in. It is not my aim to pass judgment on who was at fault for the fight or whether the police acted in a justified manner, but rather to explain the Council's decision clearly.

At that time, Students' Council decided there was no other way to protect students and the Union building.

I invite any student who can suggest a better solution to this problem to see me personally or leave a letter in my box at the Students' Society Office.

Richard Markus  
Arts and science representative

## A SHOT OF WRY

# Operating on false premises

by Bill Wordsworth

Bet you didn't know you were an operator — but you are.

As long as you know how to do anything — it doesn't matter what — you qualify. That's because nothing is ever just done any more; nor is there any working, directing, functioning, managing, using, or performing. All those activities are obsolete. They have been replaced by operating (and operator, operational, operate, operative, etc.).

You see, "operating" is the

*A Shot of Wry is a new column for anything and everything. Humour pieces are especially welcome. Anyone who wants to submit an article should bring it to the Daily office and leave it in the Letters to the Editor drawer.*

latest vogue word, the delight of those who refuse to speak or write plainly.

When was the last time you heard about a simple rescue? Ah, no. Rescues in our world are no longer simple. We are blessed with the much more complex rescue operations.

Then there are the buses. They refuse to be driven; they must be operated instead. Have you ever seen a bus operator operate his bus? A sight for sore eyes (and vocabularies)!

Did you know that armies no longer fight? Those in last year's Middle East war, for instance, didn't fight, attack, or even wage war. No, the news reports assured us, the armies were merely engaged in military operations. Peace be with us!

And what about the newspapers themselves? It's a wonder anyone finds out about the news these days, because newspapers have given up publishing; instead, they operate. What's more, the editorial staff doesn't run the paper; it operates the paper. But that's not limited to newspapers. There isn't a business left that's directed, managed, or run, they're all operated.

Plans are never ready these days; what they are now is operational. Similarly, you can't set machines to work; you put them into operation.

Did you know that lying has been abolished? At least in Washington, it has. People there just tell inoperative statements. There's no more spying either — just intelligence operations.

And there's probably more to come. Imagine the time when we will put an end to death. No one will die; people will merely cease life operations. The possibilities are endless.

It's all so... well, it's just too much for words. "Operate" can do the work of 10 — no, I do it an injustice — the work of 100 words. Who needs a good vocabulary or a clear mind when we have words like that? Newspeak, here we come.

But "operate" is just one example of a marvellous word that can be used to obscure simple language, to destroy precision (think of facilities, implement, etc.). Words like that are used by those who don't know what they're saying, by those who want to hide the emptiness of what

they're saying and give it a false importance through pompous words, or by those who want to hide something evil or distasteful by using a vague word in place of a precise — and usually simpler — one.

"Protective reaction" is more pleasant than "bombing attack"; likewise, "terminate with extreme prejudice" is preferred to "murder," "inoperative statements" to "lies," etc.

When the language is corrupted this way, thought is soon too. And corrupted thought can lead to stifled thought, to controlled thought, and to a docile people. You know who is most interested in a docile people, don't you?

Yes, the authorities operate in a mysterious way their wonders to implement.



# Shellcast workers pursuing difficult struggle

by Merrike Emelle

Organizing workers in small shops is a difficult task, from which unions usually shy away.

Such shops are characterized by a high rate of personnel turnover and substandard wages and working conditions. Local workers generally avoid such work, and immigrant workers are easily channelled towards it, perpetuating existing conditions because language and culture problems and lack of skills prevent them from organizing effectively.

Even in the small enterprises where unions backed by big centrals exist, strikes are difficult to win. Feeble numbers and the relative unimportance of the economic sector in which these enterprises are found means strikes can be broken simply by injunctions, by stalling negotiations, and by using scabs. Thus we see a host of "forgotten" strikes, such as the ones at 7-Up (18 months), Foyers des Hauteurs (25 months), and Pollack Stores (16 months).

Given this pattern, it would have been reasonable to expect that the strike by 40 immigrant workers at Shellcast Foundries in Montreal North would fade away into semi-oblivion. But much to the surprise of Bodo Morgenstern, their employer, the Shellcast workers are continuing their strike into its tenth week, without any union backing or unemployment benefits, and despite the combined force of boss-government repression.

Shellcast Foundries, manufacturer of high-precision electronic parts for General Electric and NASA, began production in 1971 thanks to a grant from the department of regional economic expansion. Only one Québécois ever worked there, the workforce being made up totally of South Americans, Haitians, Spanish, and Yugoslavs.

## Attempts last year

To organize against the exploitive conditions in the plant, five workers began attempts at unionization early last April, for which Morgenstern swiftly laid them off. Despite the layoffs, an application for accreditation with the United Oilworkers (Local 9) was submitted to the department of labour on April 23, 1973, along with a statement of protest against the layoffs.

Accreditation and layoffs were discussed before the Labour Tribunal in August, but through procedural delays, the company managed to stall hearings until well into November.

Meanwhile, to counter Morgenstern's attempts to split the workers (bribery, punishing only the Haitians, veiled threats of "trouble" with the department of immigration, etc.), a "comité de lutte" was formed, through which the workers make decisions and co-ordinate their activities.

Realizing that he was about to lose the legal battle, since Article 3 of the Labour Code gives the right to unionize, Morgenstern laid off another leader November 18 on the grounds that "he was engaging in sabotage of production". The response was swift — the workers walked off the job that afternoon.

When they returned to work the next morning, they were confronted by security guards, who told them all 40 workers had been laid off. The workers then decided to strike until their demands, centring on rehiring the laid-off workers and improving wages and working conditions, were met.

Finally, on November 26, the Labour Tribunal ordered Morgenstern to rehire the workers laid-off in April with compensation for salaries lost. A secret vote on unionization was proposed, with accreditation pending on the results of the vote. It was a major victory for the workers, totally unfamiliar with the vicissitudes of court battles.



Shellcast workers and supporters picketing.

Daily photo by Jacques Belisle

## Justice not served

But justice was not to be served. Morgenstern flatly refused to rehire the workers and declared that the unionization vote was invalid, since all the workers were technically laid off as of November 19.

The workers, demonstrating in front of the department of labour against this flagrant violation of the law, received assurances from Jean Cournoyer, minister of labour, that "if the law was not observed, there will be prison terms for company presidents, just as there were for the labour leaders."

Cournoyer even promised his participation on the workers' picket lines if it was proved that their grievances were justified. Since no one has seen him on the lines, the workers figure that either he lied to them again or that he is a master of disguise.

To compound the difficulties facing the strikers, the representatives of the United Oilworkers officially condemned the strike as being "illegal." When confronted by an unexpected Shellcast delegation, they declared their strike fund bankrupt and pleaded that "moral support" was all that the union had to offer.

The union proved to be bankrupt in more ways than one. On December 14, it sent a letter to the department of labour withdrawing the Shellcast accreditation demand made in April, claiming that "it did not possess sufficient control over the Shellcast workers and their illegal strike."

Because the workers were officially laid off by Morgenstern, they are legally qualified to receive unemployment insurance benefits. But the Unemployment Commission "is not sure". The case was sent to Ottawa for further investigation, but none of the workers has yet received a cheque.

The strikers are denied union accreditation because they are "laid off", but the "laid off" workers are denied their unemployment benefits because they are "on strike"!!

## Midnight visits

To intensify the squeeze, most of the workers were graced with midnight visits from officials of the department of immigration. Although all had their papers, a Peruvian with an "illegal" status, who was staying with a worker, was arrested and was deported on January 3.

Morgenstern, when asked the reason why he hired only immigrant labour, quickly replied that "the fact that they're

immigrants' is just a coincidence." (the Gazette, Dec. 14)

Last week, massive picket lines in front of the factory were organized with the help of the Comité de Solidarité avec les Luttes Ouvrières, a group made up of hundreds of community and student supporters. The support did not prevent the highly paid scabs, armed with lead pipes, from launching an attack on the line. Four workers suffered serious spinal lesions.

The police, who consistently sided with the scabs, were forced to arrest one attacker only because in the heat of the action he accidentally clobbered an officer on the head. More picket lines are planned for the coming weeks in an attempt to shut down production altogether.

That the Shellcast workers have managed

to carry on for this long despite all the obstacles is in itself a remarkable feat. Their strategy has been threefold:

1) they united forces with the striking workers at Firestone and Canadian Gypsum to fight against management-government repression;

2) they appealed for solidarity from students and the community at large;

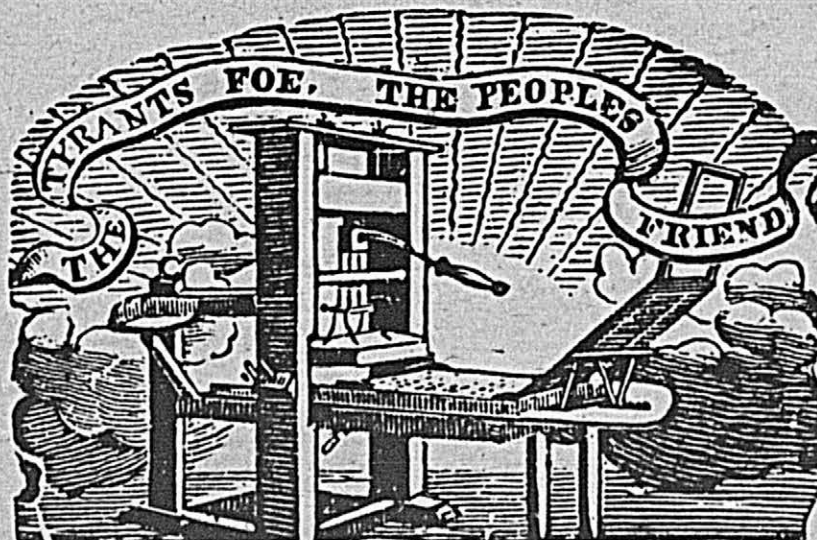
3) they have consistently raised the political issue of superexploitation of immigrant labour.

A victory at Shellcast would be important for the labour movement. It would prove that immigrant workers can wage successful strikes despite their vulnerability to repression; and it would advance the struggle of all workers employed in hundreds of other Shellcasts in Quebec.

**YES!  
YOU TOO  
CAN WORK FOR  
THE MCGILL DAILY!**

Last term we asked people to help us carry out our plans for the Daily, as reporters, photographers, sports and layout people, and general hangers-on. A lot of people joined the Daily then, but there's never enough. If you're interested, come by the Daily offices in the Union basement and leave your name and phone number. Or phone us at 392-8956.

We think we did a pretty good job last term, but if we're going to get any better, we need people with new ideas and time to test them out. Experience isn't necessary.





# today

## Players Club:

Auditions for the one-act play by Jean Anouilh and Jean Aurenche, Augustus. Backstage technicians needed also for this lunch-time production. Sandwich theatre 12:30-1:30 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

## Islamic Society:

Recitation from holy Quran, 1 p.m.; Khutbah by Faqir Muhammad Hunzai at 1:15 p.m.; prayer at 1:35 p.m. Union 457.

## Film Society:

One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich. L132, 7 and 9:30 p.m. 50 cents.

## Ski Sutton:

Last day to get tickets for the MOC, Sunday, January 27 trip. \$9.50 for members and \$10.50 for non-members. Includes bus, tow, lessons. Tickets at Union box office.

## Workshop No. 10:

Subject — The famine in Africa

viewed in terms of long-term causes and implications for Europe. Speaker — Professor I. Wallerstein from McGill's sociology department. 3437 Peel Street in the second-floor lounge. Refreshments will be served.

## ISA Lunchtime Entertainment:

International Film Series presents films on Scandinavia, Britain, Holland, and Germany. 12-2 p.m. in the ISA lounge, room B40 in the Union. Coffee will be served.

## Yellow Door:

45 cents! All you can eat. 12-2 p.m., 3625 Aylmer, above Prince Arthur.

## Women Intramural Ice-Hockey:

Games played 7:30 p.m., Ed 2 vs. McConnell Hall; 8 p.m., Ed 2 vs. Arts and Science; 8:30 p.m., RVC vs. McConnell Hall; 9 p.m., Nurses vs. Ed 1; 9:30 p.m., finals (top team in each section). Bring skates.

## Debating Union:

Jewish revolutionary Al Cappe speaking on Palestine. 1 p.m. in Union 307.

## Chess Club:

Hey Gang, the club will be open every day (except Monday) from 1-4 p.m. this term! Anyone interested in joining the club c'mon down and take a look. B26 and 27.

## Chinese Engineering Undergraduate Society:

The Chinese film Prince Sihanouk Visits North-East China shown at 8 p.m. in FDAA. Adults 75 cents, children 25 cents.

## SATURDAY

## Savoy Society:

Rehearsal for men 1-3:30 p.m., women; 3:30-5 p.m. in Union ballroom. Wine and Cheese at 7 p.m.

## Arab Student Society:

All members and friends are invited to a meeting at 3 p.m. Union 457 and 458.

## Christian Fellowship:

Metamorphosis II From death to life. A multi-image colour slide presentation, 8 p.m., Leacock 132. Admission free.

## SUNDAY

## Residence Movie Club:

Klute with Jane Fonda and Donald Sutherland, at 7 and 9:30 p.m. in Bishop Mountain Hall.

# what's what

## MORGENTALER DEFENCE COMMITTEE

A picket line protesting the Crown's appeal against Dr. Morgentaler's acquittal is being held on Tuesday, January 29 at 9:30 a.m. outside the Palais de Justice (Craig and St. Laurent). For further information or to volunteer your assistance to the committee, call 392-5038 or come to Morrice

## Hall, room 30.

## BRIDGE CLUB

A club tournament is being held on Tuesday, January 29 at 6:45 p.m. in Union 123-124. With the increased Master Point Awards, it should be worth while for everyone to show up. For more information, call Robert at 488-3083 or Howard at 481-9122.

## JEWISH FREE UNIVERSITY

The Jewish Free University is a community university open to everyone, regardless of religion or religiosity. Our goals are to study Jewish experience and heritage in a program that is informally structured and allows the participants to determine the content and orientation of the various courses with the resource person.

Our next semester begins the week of January 28. Courses are being offered on a wide variety of topics. For information and registration write or visit the JFU office at 3460 Stanley St., or phone us at 845-6756 or 845-9171.

## RESIDENCE MOVIE CLUB

The Residence Movie Club presents a series of fine films, which, like other activities of residences, is open to the entire McGill community. This Sunday night, the club will present Klute, with Jane Fonda and Donald Sutherland. Showings are at 7 and 9:30 p.m., Sunday, January 27, in Bishop Mountain Hall. For information, call 288-5058.

## PHOTOGRAPHY EXHIBITION

McGill photographers are invited to submit mounted or unmounted prints for an exhibition to be held February 11 to the 16 in the Students' Union. Bring your best work to the Students' Society box office on the first floor of the Union and leave your name and phone number. For more information, call Chris Selin at 844-0444 or Vito Magistrale at 322-7766. Deadline for submissions is Monday,

## February 4.

## MALAYSIAN SINGAPORE STUDENTS ASSOCIATION

A Chinese New Year dinner will be held in Tai Sun Restaurant, at 7 p.m. on Friday, January 25. There will also be a dance in the Secretary's apartment. Tickets available from the executives or call Lek at 288-3631 and Mike at 849-9724. Come and celebrate the Chinese New Year with us. The tickets are \$3.50 for members and \$4 for non-members.

## FENCING CLUB

Club members began practicing at the regular time on Tuesday, January 22. Beginners classes will start on January 29 at 6:30 p.m.

## ENGINEERING WEEK

All engineering students interested in working on Engineering Week!!! There will be a meeting on Monday, January 28 at 5 p.m. in the Iron Ring Room in the MacDonald engineering building.

## MCGILL PRE-MED SOCIETY

Second-term film series starts next Thursday, January 31 with two films. All films will be shown in the Charles F. Martin lecture theatre on the sixth floor of the McIntyre medical building at 1 p.m. Bring your lunch. Everyone is welcome.

## MURDER AT MCGILL

Round 1a of our annual death-defying game is about to commence. Rules are as follows:

- 1) Eligibility: Any member of the McGill community may participate — students, faculty, or staff.
- 2) Registration: Sign up at the Union box office between January 21 and January 25. Warning: no late entries can be accepted.
- 3) Pick up your personalized game card from the Union box office on January 28, and find out how the game works.

## PARKING TICKETS

Anyone who has recently received a ticket while parked on McTavish north of McGregor, please phone Brent Husey at 392-5114 today after 3 p.m.

## CEREBRAL PALSY ASSOCIATION

The Cerebral Palsy Association is holding its second annual telethon on February 2 and 3. It will begin Saturday at 9 p.m. and continue non-stop until Sunday at 5 p.m. at the corner of Sherbrooke and Aylmer Streets. Volunteers are urgently needed to answer calls, tabulate pledges, and do general clerical work. To volunteer, please call 937-9143 and speak to Francis. The cause is a good one; so what is one evening of your time?

## CAMERA CLUB

Photography and darkroom course will start soon. Check Camera Club bulletin board (outside Union B10) for further information.

## ASUS OFFICE HOURS

The Arts and Science Undergraduate Society will have regular office hours this term. A representative from the ASUS executive will be available to discuss any subject from 12-2 p.m. every school day in B41, Union basement. Phone numbers of all representatives will be listed on the door. Feel free to call us.

## International Solidarity Meeting

# ★★★★ Ninth anniversary ★★★★★ of the Palestinian revolution

## ★ Speakers include:

Fayez Sayegh

Kuwaiti ambassador to the U.N.

Horman Hortigiez

of the Chilean resistance movement

Friday, January 25

7:30 p.m.

Le Plateau, 3700 Calixa-Lavallee (Parc Lafontaine)

Sponsored by

the Middle East Anti-Imperialist Coalition

# Follow me to...



# ASUS BEER BASH

## Friday Jan. 25

From 8 pm to ∞

Admission \$1

Beer 3/\$1

Featuring

2 floors of music

McGill Student Union

3480 McTavish



# Meeting fails to end law strike

by Alan Bayless

A meeting yesterday between the Quebec Bar Association and a student negotiating committee failed to provide a solution to the strike called by the bar students last Thursday. The students are protesting the high failure rate in bar exams and the increased articling period.

The bar association's executive committee rejected proposals that the passing grade on two of the six exams be lowered to 50 per cent from 60 per cent and that articling be allowed to begin after three exams are passed. It said it would be "willing to discuss" a third proposal, staying with a six-month articling period instead of increasing it to 12.

Michel Robert, spokesman for the bar, said that agreeing to the first demand would require "an unacceptable lowering of the standards of the bar association," not in keeping with the bar's responsibility to the public. As for the second demand, "articling students are almost lawyers, and we must be sure they have passed all their exams and are qualified before they are given a lawyer's powers."

Robert said the executive committee would look into the high exam failure rates, but would not say what this might produce. About 42 per cent of the bar students have failed at least one of the three exams already written. Students expect that this rate will rise to more than 50 per cent by the time all six are written.

The bar association plans to go ahead with the fourth exam, scheduled for next Tuesday, in spite of student vows to boycott it.

"Many students have said they want to write the exam," said Robert. "We have received telephone calls, letters, and written demands to respect the contract we have with the students, and it is our duty to do so." He refused to reveal how many people were pressing for the exam.

The student negotiating committee, however, said the boycott will be respected. "In Montreal," said a committee member, "we're sure of all but perhaps five or ten people." There are about 350 students in Montreal, 130 in Quebec City, and 32 in Ottawa.

"We think that the bar is taking this extremely rigid position in the hope that we will become fright-

ened and write the exam," said one student. "We hope that when they realize we won't back down, they will be more reasonable."

Barry Fridhandler, one of the student negotiators, explaining the students' position in the dispute, said, "it's not a question of standards any more, when this many people are failing exams. It's just got to be a fact that a majority of students coming out of law school are not incompetent. We are all serious students by this stage. The rest have been weeded out."

Fridhandler graduated last year from the McGill law school, where he said, "Of the thousands of applications, only 190 were taken. Of these 190, only one-third managed to get through third year. Either these remaining students are really of poor quality or something is fundamentally wrong when 50 per cent still fail the bar courses!"



Michel Robert

Daily photo by Rick Martin

## McGill support

The McGill Law Undergraduate Society has set up a committee of 14 to marshal support for the striking bar students. At a meeting yesterday, about 150 of McGill's law students voted to boycott classes on Tuesday to join in a demonstration against the next bar exam.

Vance Gardner, LLB III representative on the LUS and a member of the committee, said that "last year, the bar students struck for the same reason, and the bar association just delayed the 12-month articling period until this year. We could be facing the same problem year after year if we don't stop it now."

## TAs to learn French free

Teaching assistants (TAs) will be given access to free French courses on the same basis as other staff members, The McGill Teaching Association (TAA) has been told.

The new policy, made public at a meeting of the political science section of the TAA yesterday, is the first real benefit gained by the McGill TAA, which was formed last December.

Pamphlets distributed and discussed at the meeting noted the gain, but added that more organizing will have to be done soon on other issues.

One of these issues is the faculty of arts budget decrease. The TAA is now drawing up a position on salaries and workloads in the light of the budget situation.

The second issue is the January 31 vote of political science professors to decide whether being a TA will constitute one-half course credit a term. It does not now count for any credit.

Saying that this decision will have important ramifications for other TAs, members of the political science TAA have scheduled a meeting for Monday at 3 p.m. in Union room 123.

## Debating Union



PRESENTS

## Al Cappe

of Young Socialists

Friday, Jan 25th, 1p.m.  
UNION 307

TOPIC:

## Middle East Crisis

## Why most people read slowly.



To see how natural this is, look at the dot over the line in bold type.

grass is green

You immediately see all three words. Now look at the dot between the next two lines of type.

and it grows

when it rains

It all began in the first grade when you were asked to read "See Spot, run."

You were told to read it out loud, word-by-word. Later in the second grade, you were asked to read silently but you couldn't do it.

You stopped reading out loud, but you continued to read every word to yourself.

Chances are, you're doing it now. This means that you read only as fast as you talk. About 250 to 300 words per minute (Guinness' Book of World Records lists John F. Kennedy as delivering the fastest speech on record: 327 words per minute.)

The Evelyn Wood Course teaches you to read without mentally saying each word to yourself. Instead of reading one word at a time, you'll learn to read groups of words.

With training, you'll learn how to use your in-born ability to see groups of words. And you'll be able to read between 500-1500 words per minute, depending on the difficulty of the material.

Call anytime Saturday or Sunday for information about winter courses starting soon.



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## Sweeney nets 24 as...

# Women hoopsters down Loyola for big win

by Ellen Einterz

"Loyola is a strong, well-coached team; they're keen to beat us, and they think they can do it."

Before McGill's 58-49 win over Loyola Tommies Tuesday night, basketball coach Jan Meyer was careful not to underrate the opposition. When the battle was over, she was still impressed by the Loyola team. "Before the game, I thought Loyola would be our strongest competition in the league. Now I think so even more."

The clash between the two top teams was one of action and hustle from the opening jump to the closing flick. For McGill, Vic Row, Sylvia Sweeney, and Yoland Deschamps were, both offensively and defensively, as troublesome as usual for the other team.

More surprisingly, notable was the performance of Judy Stafford. Stafford, a first year education student, put forth determined effort and stamina that repeatedly prompted Loyola turnovers and often helped McGill out of trouble. Louise Benoit also had an exceptional game. Both she and Vic Row worked on the boards, coming down with important rebounds that kept McGill on top.

Down several times by nine points, McGill undoubtedly felt somewhat uneasy, if not downright confused, during parts of the first half. Loyola, playing at home before a large crowd of supporters, was — sure enough — keen to beat McGill. The Tommies were quick to take the lead, then looked as though they might easily run away with the score. With McGill down 15-6, Sweeney finally broke free from the Loyola defence to begin shooting, hitting, and sparking a comeback for the Red. Most of the scoring during the remainder of the first half came from McGill, as the Squaws took over the lead and were ahead 26-22 at halftime.

Until the final three minutes, second half play favoured neither

one team for any length of time and, as a result, the score remained uncomfortably close. McGill fell behind only once, but five times the game was tied. At 45-45, the Tommies suddenly lost whatever gusto they had had, and McGill went on alone, headed for a final score of 58-49.

"It was a good game for us," Coach Meyer remarked after the bout. "We've played few close games, so this was the kind we needed."

It was the first time a team has played man-to-man against us for the whole game. We had to work hard, and we got into trouble a couple of times, but we always came back."

The coach also cited Vic Row and Louise Benoit for having played an outstanding game. Sweeney, with 24 points, was the game's high scorer, while Jean MacDonnell, with 10, was McGill's second highest.

Provided they have had time to catch their breaths and calm their nerves, the Squaws will go against Bishop's tonight at 6:30 in Currie Gym.

### REDMEN BASKETBALL

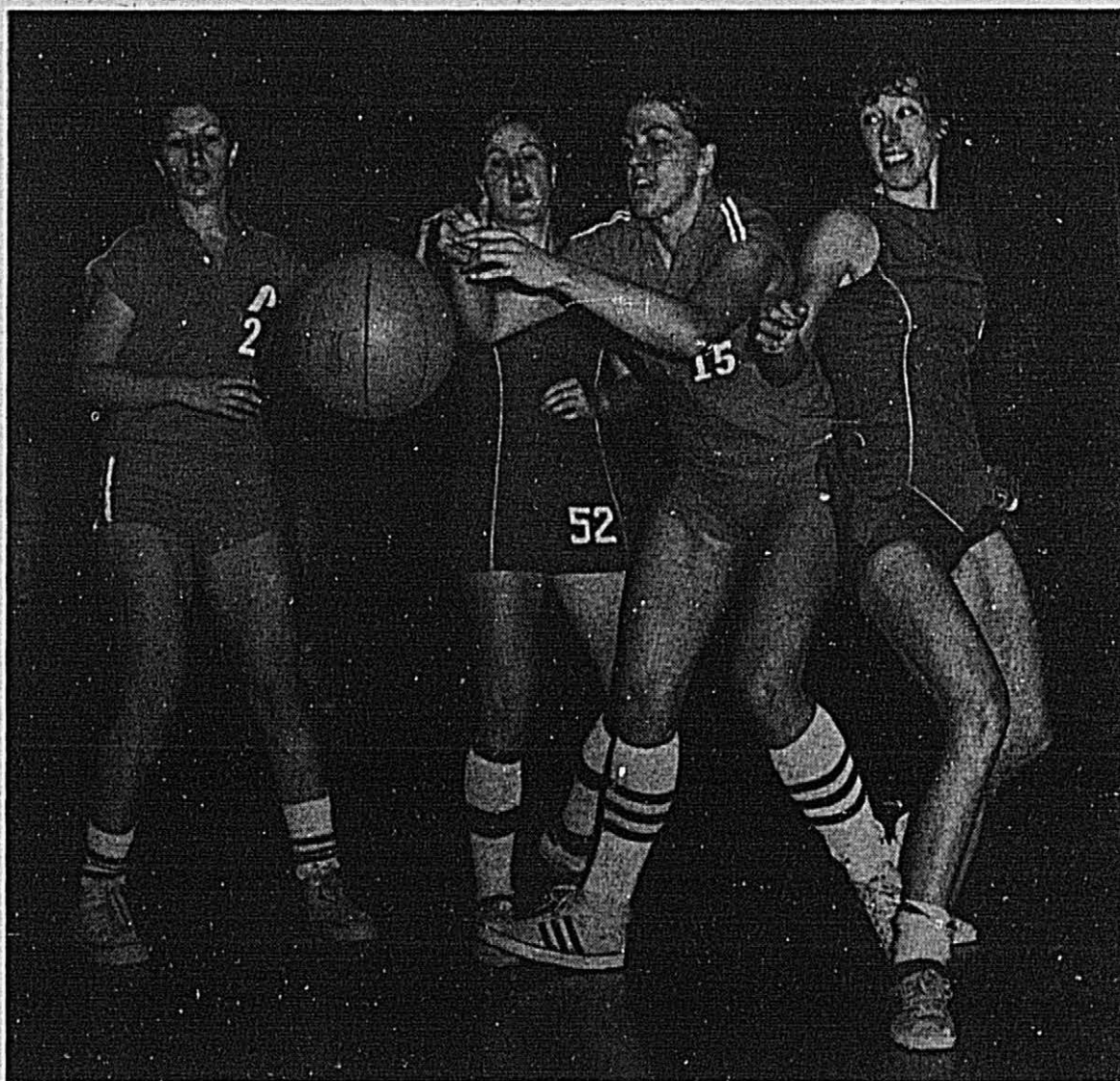
Game tonight at 8 p.m. in the Currie Gym. The Bishop's Gaiters are the visitors.

### REDMEN HOCKEY

You can stop looking for a report on Wednesday night's game against MacJac because the game wasn't played. Why? The referees forgot to show up (the sillies).

### BADMINTON

Anyone interested in playing intercollegiate badminton for McGill should contact Rick Morgan in the intramurals office at the Currie Gym, by January 28.



Daily photo by Harold Rosenberg

## Intramural sports report

by Tucker Jameson

### Basketball—

Last Tuesday night, the women's intramural basketball teams got off to a flying start and attacked each other with such blatant enthusiasm that this winter's intramurals promise to be invigorating.

There was only one problem, the gym officials seemed to have forgotten that the intramurals were to be held that night. So, instead of playing two half court games simultaneously as originally planned, the women were forced to play full court due to the enormous stack of desks (used for exams last week) which effectively blocked the side baskets. Since the playing area was so limited, only seven minute halves were allowed, instead of the previously arranged eight minutes.

The final scores are not unusually high. However, as everyone knows, many a low scoring game has proved just as exciting and as competitive as a high scoring one. Two teams had

to default due to lack of players. Hopefully, this will not be repeated. Everyone should be aware of the date of the next series which is on Tuesday, January 29. Cheering crowds are welcome.

The final scores are: Med vs. Ed (Ed defaulted), Ed I—14 vs. Ed III—4, Ed III—2 vs. Med—0, Ed IV vs. A&S (Ed IV defaulted), Nursing II—2 vs. Nursing I—2, P&OT—8 vs. Law—2, Ed II—14 vs. P&OT—0, Law—2 vs. Nursing—0.

### Hockey—

Women's intramural ice hockey also got underway last Wednesday night. Under the direction of Lisa Bernardin, the five teams showed that they are capable of some snappy skating. The two referees, Rosemary Warren and Carol Jefferies, both varsity team members, helped to keep the women's zeal within reasonable boundaries.

In the first game, RVC challenged the Arts and Science

team. With the excuse that the ice was still relatively slick, RVC succumbed by a score of 4-0. Nancy Abbot plunked in two of the goals for her A&S team. The second game was somewhat anticlimactic — the nursing team failed to show, and P&OT thus won by default.

The Med team must really be called one of the greater ones as they pulled off two convincing victories in a row. They first defeated the Ed I team by a count of 2-0, and then scored an overwhelming 5-0 victory over P&OT. Patsey Hanson and Dawn Johansson, both on the Med team were good for two goals apiece.

Although the stands were not filled to capacity, enough enthusiasm was created by the players and the crowd that did show. Everyone has now "tested her skates", and the next series, which is today, promises to be even more exciting as the teams that lost this round attempt to stage a comeback.



## McGILL MEN'S INTRAMURALS

### COED INNERTUBE WATERPOLO

This is an open league and any club, class, fraternity, or organized group of students on campus may enter a team. Games will be played on Monday evenings in the Currie Pool. Playing rules are available from the Intramural Office.

Entries close on Thursday, January 31 and play begins on Monday, Feb. 4. A \$10.00 deposit must accompany each team entry.

### INDOOR SOCCER

This will be an open league and teams can be made up of any group of male students on campus. Games will be played in the Currie Gym on Saturday mornings.

Special Indoor Soccer rules will govern play. A \$10.00 team entry fee must accompany all entries, but will be refunded if there are no defaults. Entry forms are available from the Intramural Office, room 6, in the Currie Gym.

Entries close Jan. 31, and play begins on Saturday, Feb. 9.